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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mr. Beach Sums Up for the Plaintiff—A few Misconceptions and Misrepresentations of the Other Side Corrected.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Brooklyn City Court room was packed this morning with spectators as it never had been before during the trial of Tilton vs. Beecher. The entrance of Mr. Beach, who was to deliver the closing address for the defense, was the signal for a storm of applause, which was, with difficulty, checked by the court officers. Ex-Judge Fullerton arrived shortly after, and received a similar ovation. The friends of the plaintiff were unmasked in strong force, and scarcely a vacant space was to be found in the court room. The ante-rooms and corridors were thronged with dissatisfied person, unable to gain admission to the court room. The plaintiff was early in court, and occupied his usual place behind his counsel and was closely surrounded by the surging multitudes. The throng was so great that Judge Nelson gave repeated directions to the officers in charge of the court to make some arrangements and prevent a similar occurrence in the future. Jurymen Case and Jeffreys delayed the opening a little by their late arrival. Mr. Beecher and his wife were absent when the proceedings began. The judge cautioned the crowd to preserve the utmost silence.

Mr. Beach arose to address the jury at ten minutes past eleven. He said that at last before Tilton had an opportunity to be heard in a court of justice, after having been overwhelmed by calumnies and persecuted by ill the power of a man whom the genius of amuel Wilkinson discovered to be the greatest man on earth, and founded by the genius inspired by an influential church. He referred to the church investigation as one-sided partisan, a trial in which the accused was composed of the friends of the accused, a which the latter was represented by counsel, and in which the accuser was deprived of very advantage which the nature of his case required. It was hoped in this way to satisfy the public, but the public clamor had convinced Mr. Beecher's friends of their mistake. At this point Mr. Beecher, Mr. Beach noticed, Mrs. Target. Beecher stowe entered the court and took her usual seat. Mr. Beach said that in making insulting predictions and repeating insulting epithets, until the ear was pained by their utterance, he would be simply true to the counsel for the defense. The jury had a duty to perform of most momentous character; they were to pronounce upon the guilt or innocence of the greatest preacher in Christendom. They had been asked to declare by their verdict that Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton and Mrs. Moulton were perjurers, and he now put this to the court of justice. He said that Mr. Evarts had personally appealed to the foreman of the jury, and assumed to know the views which they would render. It was a strange thing for a distinguished advocate to say, before the plaintiff in the case had been heard, that Beach said he knew the influences which had controlled the jury throughout the trial, and was aware of the dark and noisome charges which had hovered around them. He knew the immense influence exerted by the powerful organization behind the defense, of all how how it had been asserted. Mr. Evarts had wished for the hundred eyes of Argus, for the hundred arms of Briareus, but had them and more too. He had also had the gold of Midas, and it had been placed where it would do the most good. [Laughter.] Mr. Beach said that if the counsel on the other side spoke without authority; if the jury had been misled by the influence of Plymouth Church; if they allowed their opinions to be perverted by invective and assertion, then he did not hope from their verdict. He was no orator as Brutus was, and had but a plain, simple, logical argument to present. He would be governed by the logic of the facts; they would hear the case of the plaintiff before they considered that of Mr. Moulton and Mrs. Moulton to infamy, then he intended a verdict at their hands against Henry Ward Beecher which was not based upon the in truth. After asking the jury if they had not before heard such a storm of invective as it been poured out in this courtroom by the unsel for the defense, Mr. Beach said it the extraordinary assertions of the other e, that the plaintiff never had any case, s contradicted by the time and labor they ve spent in trying to overthrow it. The witness for the defense, upon whom all the arguments of defense connected with Mr. Beecher self. Mr. Porter had made the astonishing laration that Mr. Tilton had been contraced by thirty-four witnesses, an assertion ich could be met only by a plain denial. On material point had Mr. Tilton been contraded, except by Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beach e referred to his association with Mr. Porter the events for more than thirty years, to the high character which Mr. Porter always maintained as a lawyer and as a ristian. He had been grossly misled, however, t a gentleman so distinguished should have ducted himself as he had in this case. Mr. ter had always before appeared as the ter of his side, but in this case he had acted a subordinate capacity. There was a mystecin that, for no one could be humiliated by owing the head of a counsel to another. Evarts. The humiliation was in the character of the service which Mr. Porter had performed, in his virulent attacks upon the plaintiff and his principal witnesses. On one occa- when Mr. Porter, shaking his fists wildly the plaintiff's face, exclaimed, "Down, n to hell and say I sent you there," he Beach looked around in some alarm for personal safety of his client. [Laughter.] as anxious to see what had become of , but he found him still there, looking ely at Mr. Porter and somewhat amused at exhibition. Mr. Porter had spoken of Mr. on as a man of hollow and theatric nature. r came such an accusation of being theat- to proceed from a gentleman who had ibited such histrionical ability as Mr. Porter. How came such a gentleman, capable of lotiest legal efforts, to devote himself to nouncing such a tirade of abuse? What t of a cause was it which required such a de- e?

Beach said the counsel for the defense occupied thirteen days, not in trying to blish the innocence of Mr. Beecher, but to ory Tilton and all his supporters. He then red to the inconsistencies in this effort—Tracy accusing Tilton of having a genius blundering, while Mr. Porter represented as a cunning and subtle schemer. He said plaintiff was represented as a man of the most devilish character, who had hit to secure the success of a foul conspiby assaulting a host of prominent citi- . Mr. Beach asked the jury to remember letters of Tilton to his wife, which had read in court, and the testimony of her himself in regard to Tilton's character and asked if that character could be sired was represented by counsel for the de- . He had no desire to detract from the ies of Mr. Beecher; he readily admitted the defendent was a great man and that ad many good and noble qualities. In the defenders of Mr. Beecher had been ed to give him his generous impulses all ugh this case, as appeared from his own mony in regard to the charge of black- before he had consented to be brought ould be able to show the jury that Mr. her was not quite perfect, not quite sinMr. Beach said his duty was far from a pleasant one. It was always unpleasb be obliged to speak harshly of any one, especially of a man in Mr. Beecher's po- n. The case, too, was one which should r have been brought into court, except r the pressure of dire necessity. Mr. Evas asserted that Mr. Beecher had come d unwillingly to the policy of silence; his policy had been forced upon him. looks like it, when Mr. Tilton was about blish the letter to Bowen, and Mr. Beecher forced to prevent it. Did Mr. Beecher ik like it, when Mr. Tilton was about to ish the letter to Bowen, and Mr. Beecher forced to prevent it. Did Mr. Beecher ink

...mercial.

...1875.

...epublican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

THE nomination of HAYES for Governor of Ohio is characterized by the Cincinnati *Times* as an outrage upon the Democracy.

THE Brooklyn *Argus*, a Democratic sheet, attempts to put WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio, upon the retired list; but that is a job which the people of Ohio have reserved for themselves.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* dubs Governor TILDEN "Old Fuss and Feathers"—he struts and plumes so. Just wait, however, to see him hobble about naked after he shall have been plucked.

THE grasshoppers, when they took flight from Missouri, went *north* and *west*, instead of east, as they have usually done. It is to be hoped they have found a lodgment beyond the bounds of civilization.

THERE was once a man who is said to have passed his life in making mustard plasters which he believed were poultices. In a political sense the *Post* is most industriously engaged in illustrating the same hallucination.

THE St. Louis *Republican*, a Democratic paper, calls upon JEFFERSON DAVIS to shut his mouth and keep it shut. He always says the wrong thing, it seems, when he speaks. DAVIS might retort the same advice upon the *Republican*; and certainly no harm could result if both were eternally quieted.

THE ragged edge Missouri Bourbons now convened for the purpose of adopting a new State Constitution, the other day voted down a resolution to the effect that neither a State nor the Federal government has the constitutional right to dissolve the Union, by the decisive majority of forty-eight to forty-nine. That is by no means an insignificant straw.

THE Democratic Jackson Association of Washington, a political organization with a most ancient and fish-like smell, will send a visiting delegation to the Ohio Democratic Convention on the 17th instant. The Dem. Jack. Ass. will no doubt be heartily welcomed by its Buckeye fellows. What a pleasant sight it will be, to see them all browsing together on the savory thistles of the resolutions of '98.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "A mysterious Providence, for its own purposes, the wisdom of which is not to be questioned, sometimes permits an unhappy man to be the object of this agonizing discipline," namely, to live "under a load of calumny." And it sometimes permits, also, papers like the *Tribune* to heap loads of calumny upon worthy men. That has been the main business of that paper for three years past.

THERE is a dispute, we are told, among some female singers of this city as to which of them can strike the highest note in singing. One claims to be able to go to F on the seventh leger line above the staff, while another goes up to A on the eighth leger line. But that is nothing. One of the HUTCHINSON brothers boasted of his brother, who sung base, that he could go down to double X. That's lower than any other singer ever went.

THE National Sportsmen's Convention is in session at Cleveland, Ohio. It is one of the most important meetings of its kind ever held in this country, the object being to frame a general law for the protection of game and fish throughout the land, and to make arrangements for securing a uniform statute by the different State Legislatures. There is a large representation, composed of delegates from every State in the Union.

THE next centennial is to be celebrated by the people of Lafayette, North Carolina, who will on the 20th instant commemorate the formation a hundred years ago at that place of the "Cumberland Association," in which all the members signed a paper in which they reunited themselves, under every tie of religion and honor, and associated themselves in their country's defense against every foe." Their descendants repudiated this obligation some eighty-five years afterwards.

UNITED STATES Senator WITHERS, of Virginia, on the laying of a corner-stone of a rebel soldiers' monument in Northumberland county, Virginia, the other day, told his constituents their cause wasn't lost, and they would gain in reality what they had lost in the field. "I don't look at that as loyal talk," he said, "and what is more, I don't care." He bases his promise upon the hope which he entertains that the Democrats will elect their candidate for President in 1876.

THE proclamation of the President directing that all lands lying contiguous to the Mississippi river, within twelve miles of its mouth, shall be reserved for military purposes under the act authorizing Captain EADS to construct jetties for deepening the channel, is for the purpose of preventing the occupation of these lands by squatters, who otherwise, under the homestead law, might settle upon any lands on which valuable material for the construction of the jetties might possibly be found, with the object of selling them at exorbitant prices.

THE Philadelphia *North American* of Tuesday publishes an interesting detailed exhibit of the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from that port during the five months of the current year ending with May 31. They show a large increase in the shipments of corn and beef, butter, cheese, lard and pork. The diminished shipments of flour and wheat show the effects of the great cornering operation in Chicago, although the effect of this trouble has only been to increase the exports of other produce. The growth of the provision export trade at that port is marked and gratifying.

THE *Buckeye Democrat*, the organ of the fellows who think old ALLEN the superior of THURMAN, issues its edict for its Ohio brethren, as follows:

"We want a platform; a heart of oak platform; a platform in favor of the reserved rights of the States; a platform in favor of wiping out the national banks; a platform in favor of free trade."

Those Democrats who oppose a platform like this are euphoniously characterized as "puling, long-eared, cowardly, double-disilled quintessence of hog-wash idiots." The "idiots," however, will probably defeat their opponents in the Democratic State Convention. They generally do in such bodies.

PRESIDENT GARRETT says it was not true that his company has any paper in the New York market, and states that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad "is daily refusing to take money at the lowest prices in Wall street, being entirely easy in its finances and loaning large amounts of money to connecting lines for the purpose of assisting them to make important and desirable improvements." This reminds us of poor ELLIS'S description of a certain character. He said: "He was none of your hesitating, half-story tellers, who go on sounding your belief, and only give you as much as you can swallow at a time —the nibbling pickpockets of your patience —but one who committed downright depredations upon his neighbor's faith."

ONE of the unerring signs of political vitality is the rapid formation of political "clubs," or organizations for active service. The Ohio Republicans are beginning to organize "HAYES Clubs" in the cities, and the State will soon be alive with their efforts. In Philadelphia, also, all the old clubs of 1871 and 1872 are reviving, and getting ready for new work. The Invincibles have reorganized; the HARTRANFT and CAMERON clubs keep steadily at work; and many other clubs, with fancy names, such as the Tigers and the Elephants, are busily engaged in brushing up the old uniforms. The campaign of 1875 is to be one of hard and efficient work, and the Republican boys are bound to do their share of it.

THE California State Convention assembles to-day. A full State and Congressional ticket will be nominated. The Democratic Convention will meet on the 29th instant. The "independents" have not yet named the date for exhibiting their lack of political sagacity. The prospects of our friends for carrying the State are favorable, the third-party movement having pretty much spent its force. The leading Republicans for the Gubernatorial nomination are the present acting Governor PACHECO, a native of California of Spanish descent and very popular, and General JOHN F. MILLER, who has a splendid war record, whose integrity is unquestioned, and whose executive abilities are acknowledged on all sides. There are, however, several other aspirants for the nomination, either of whom would prove a strong and available candidate.

THE Postmaster General, Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL, has, like a wise business man, as he is, determined to know all about the working of the machinery of his Department. He has accordingly started out upon a tour through the country, to examine the postoffices in the leading cities, and was in this city yesterday, with that end in view. He found everything right, of course, as we have no doubt he will at every other point in his travels; but it is none the less important that he should give this personal supervision to the operations of the Department under his care. His energy, watchfulness and close attention to the details of the business of the Postoffice have made him the best Postmaster General we have had for a long period of years.

The annual revenue of the Postoffice Department is $24,000,000, and its annual expenditures something over $30,000,000. Twenty-four millions of dollars is a large sum; yet it is nearly all collected in sums of one, two and three cents at a time. To gather in this vast aggregate from such very small sources, is a task of great magnitude, requiring over twelve thousand agents with their numerous subordinates; and the head of such an extensive concern may well seem desirous of knowing all about how the work is performed.

That the Postoffice should cost more than it yields is not surprising. The plea for the extension of the postal service into the remotest sottlements, is one constantly kept up and impossible to resist; and the demand for quick transportation of the mails necessarily compels the employment of the speediest agencies, without regard to the cost, except as between equal competitors. It necessarily costs more to supply the far-away and sparsely settled posts than they can now possibly yield; and so long as we are extending our lines of settlement, so long must we remain subject to this difference between cost and revenue. We hope to see the day when the Postoffice will be self-sustaining; but we never want to see it made a source of national revenue. Whenever it begins to pay, then cut down the rates.

THE passage, last winter, of an act of Parliament restoring to the congregations of the Established Church of Scotland the right of electing their own ministers, and destroying altogether the old system of presentation, has removed the only original cause of difference between it and the Free Church of Scotland. The organization of the latter body in 1843 under the lead of DR. CHALMERS, was based entirely upon the right of electing ministers, the Established Church standing by the right of presentation, and the Free Church by the right of the congregations to elect. The conflicts between the two during the past thirty-two years have probably developed other grounds of difference, but that was the one cause of separation. In all else, in doctrine, in worship, and in discipline, the two churches were identical.

It is not, therefore, surprising to learn that at the recent gathering in Edinburg of the two General Assemblies, which both met in the same city and on the same day, that the Established Church people were exultant and joyous, while the Free Church folks were correspondingly dispirited and gloomy. There was no attempt made to unite the two bodies; but the Established Church felt that henceforth the tide must be in its favor. Already many have left the Free Church as individuals and gone over to the other; and although the seceded Church may maintain a strong and active separate existence for a long time to come, the drain will be from it instead of to it, the main present difference between the two being that one is sustained by the Government and the other is not.

REV. L. D. HEINMAN, a missionary among the Indians, and qualified by fifteen years of experience in the Indian country, says that there is no gold in the Black Hills. He says:

"It may be possible that gold may be found in the Black Hills, but I doubt it in paying quantities, and I never pretended that there was any gold found by Custer's party. There was a party of twenty-one white men in the Black Hills all winter. The soldiers tried to get them out in the winter, but nearly the whole command were frozen, and they had to let them remain until spring. Then they got them out. The party pretended to have five dollars' worth of gold with them, but it was thought they carried it with them. The story of the gold discovery rests on the testimony of three wagoners in the Custer expedition. I believe they thought there was gold in the Hills, but took nuggets with them in order to manufacture evidence if none was found, and then exercise the public mind with a story of the discovery and induce large numbers of men to emigrate from the East. These stories are laughed at by the people on the Dakota and Wyoming border. None of them have gone to the Hills, and none propose to go; but they enjoy the excitement, for it brings people out there who buy outfits for the mines, and thus increase trade. If gold is found at all I think it will be in the Big Horn Mountains, two hundred miles west of the Hills. There have been military mining expeditions there, and those who return seem to think gold is there."

IT is asserted by the New York representatives of legitimate trade that the investigations which are now being made concerning the smuggling frauds in that city must inevitably result in showing that the moiety law, as amended by Congress, is directly chargeable with the fraudulent transactions under notice. Rascals have sprung up in the Custom House and among mercantile classes like fungi from a manure pit. It is affirmed, furthermore, that the present law actually encourages and gives protection to fraud; and it is certainly an anomalous fact that as the statute now stands the Government officer is forbidden to enter even where he *knows* that fraud is going on, and to seize the goods. The existing moiety law was passed under the pressure of public clamor, begotten of free trade misrepresentations, and it ought either to be repealed or radically amended.

IN NOTICING, some time ago, the rapid spread of scientific, political and literary knowledge in India, and the remarkable increase in the number of societies devoted to the promotion of these branches of thought and culture, we said the fact meant the ultimate supersedure in that country of English influence and rule. A striking corroboration of this opinion is given by the London *Times*, in a late article. That paper says:

"Those who are most about India are the least satisfied as to the future of our rule in it. There is a fermentation going on in the native mind. There seems to be a springing up of a public opinion among the people. It has long been observed that the natives are changing in their manner and feelings toward Englishmen, and are losing the respect and wholesome fear of them which once prevailed. It seems that we must give up the idea of governing India by the aid of natives."

Cut Worm Preventive.

The Uniontown *Genius* says: Ellis B. Woodward, of Menallen township, informs us that elder leaves, or leaves from the wild cherry tree, strewn through a corn filed in bunches, say twenty-five feet apart, is a sure preventive against the cut worm cutting off the corn. He says he has tried it for thirty-three years, and he never knew the remedy to fail in a single instance. Mr. Woodward alleges that he has frequently tried the experiment in a corn filed about the time the cut worm was making the attack on his corn, when they would shortly gather on and under the bunch of leaves, where they can be killed by the hundred. Mr. W. vouches for the truth of the above, having frequently tried the remedy, and it never failed in producing the desired result.

Senator Morton delivered a speech at Greencastle, Indiana, on Decoration Day, which contained this noteworthy sentiment and promise: "While we have buried the animosities of the war; while we have forgiven all the participators of the rebellion, for none have been punished, and all but about one hundred have been eligible to hold the highest offices in the land; yet, it does not follow that we are to honor them or bestow upon them rewards. Forgiveness is divine, but that does not necessarily carry with it honor and reward. I have never thought I could do such a thing, but I believe now that I am willing to vote for a bill next winter doing away and relieving the last disability growing out of the rebellion, to take effect on the 4th of July next. So that all men, all races and colors, without regard to previous condition of servitude or of arms, shall begin the next century on an equality before the law." [Applause.] And may God put into the hearts of the people everywhere, North and South, to accept in all its fullness and extent, the new birth of the nation, to administer justice, humanity and charity, and to exercise to each and to all those gifts, and do those things that they would have others do unto them."

The Academy of Music at Newport, Rhode Island, in the most fashionable part of the city, and close to the Club House, has been sold to the colored people for a church.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The slowest thing in New York is rapid transit.

Bird concerts now every morning. No tickets needed.

Out West grasshopper festivals are the order of the day.

"Duty cannot be plain in two diverging paths." Barr and Hopkins, for instance.

Cincinnati hasn't much crooked whisky, but she is overrun with crooked water.

Remember that all paths leading out of the Republican party run into Democracy.

Paradoxical. Six colored novices took the white veil in Savannah, Ga., recently.

Western editors are feeding on locusts. We shall have them prophesying, the next thing.

Jeff. Davis is going to Sulphur Springs, Virginia, just to look at the vent-hole, you know.

The British sailor is charged with growing annually more insubordinate and intractable.

There is now a cheering possibility that that Brooklyn dispensation of gab will end this week.

We note that the next musical jubilee will be held at Milwaukee the first week in August.

Minnows and Tritons. Private Dalzell is also to say *his* say concerning Sherman and his book.

Niagara Falls has just started a daily paper called the *Register*—the first ever published there.

The last great Bunker Hill celebration was in 1843, when Marcus Morton, a Democrat, was Governor.

The other day we launched a paragraph at nothing and wounded "Small Talk" of the *Courier-Journal*.

They don't ask, in Boston, now, "what magazine do you read," but "who has been murdered in your family?"

Common salt scattered over the ground will drive away the chinch bug. A barrel of it will sow over ten acres.

Olive Logan hustles up to say that she believes the American newspapers are "bribed to encompass her downfall."

Poor, but thrifty. Nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants of Berlin have an annual income of less than 140 thalers, or $105.

Progressive little Sweden has appropriated $93,800 in gold for the expense of the Swedish commission to the Centennial.

That reward of $5 a bushel for dead grasshoppers offered in Le Seur county, Minnesota, has already fetched 250 bushels of the pests.

It is rumored that the Congregational churches will hold council upon the Plymouth Society after the conclusion of the trial.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have obtained a temporary injunction against the collection of District of Columbia taxes.

Two Central Pacific Railroad trains were lately seized by the Sheriff of Washoe county, Nevada, for taxes. The company settled up.

And now the silver mines at Newbury port, Mass., are pronounced by competent authority to be but "float" ore, and not true veins.

Like his works, solid and shining. Lead and silver have just been found at Haverhill, Mass., on the Whittier farm, where the poet was born.

The age of letters. One passed through the Portsmouth, N. H., postoffice last week for Exeter directed as follows: "Eixtur numchair."

More than 750,000 volumes were taken from the Boston public library during the past year. Several lives were also taken during the same period.

Now just think of it. That make-believe quarrel between Mrs. Oats and her husband was a mere advertising trick to bring further grain to their bin.

Still more coal fields have been found in Utah. The iron and coal interests of that Territory are destined to become, in time, the leading source of its prosperity.

Jeff. Davis being exactly the type of man who ought not to instruct youth, either by precept or example, they are going to make him President of a Texan college.

The right warp. Attorney General Pierrepont, after his nomination, declined a retainer of $30,000 offered him by the silk smugglers in New York to defend them.

It costs six million dollars a year to pay the salaries of the preachers, and ten millions a year to support the dogs in this country. That's our kind of dogmatism.

Kerosene oil is now recommended as a destroyer of the Colorado potato beetle. This may possibly be the new opening which oil producers have been in search of.

In no less than six counties of California coal has been recently discovered, and railways are already under construction to bring the products of some of them to market.

England promises to make greater efforts to be represented on a large scale here next year than she has ever done in connection with expositions of any other country.

General Buell, the great American Fabian, says he believes it is the effort of General Sherman, in writing of Shiloh, to "conceal the faults and misrepresent the facts of that battle."

The Chicago *Tribune* informs us that Canada has a law requiring outward-swinging doors in all churches, theaters, halls, schools, and other public buildings. So has Pennsylvania.

A shad, four inches long and the first ever taken, was caught in Lake Champlain, a few days ago, which proves that Seth Green's attempt to stock the Northern waters with fish is a success.

Only eighty vessels, with 2,733,500 cental's of wheat and 50,000 barrels of flour yet remain afloat of California's whole wheat fleet for 1874 and 1875. Nearly all these cargoes will be due in Liverpool in forty days.

A line of steamers is to be established between Brashear, La., and New York, to enable the planters of the Teche country to ship sugar and other products from that port direct, thus avoiding the heavy commissions exacted at New Orleans.

Luey Stone wants to know what is the difference between taxing Sam Adams and denying him representation, and taxing Abby Kelly Foster and the sisters Smith and denying them representation? Nobody has yet answered the conundrum.

PERSONAL.

Philadelphia is raising a fund for a $15,000 bronze equestrian statue of General Meade. He deserves it.

The health of the poet Longfellow is reported so precarious that he does not attempt to accomplish any literary work whatever, but takes exceeding care of himself. He is a constant sufferer from acute neuralgia.

A New York rowdy was stabbed fatally three times in the lungs last Saturday night, and when asked to tell who was his assailant, replied, "I'd die with the name of the fellow in my throat before I'd give him away." The point of honor thus shown is very coarse, and in some respects criminal, yet it is a point of honor.

The oldest United States Senator now living, is said to be the Hon. Peleg Sprague, of Maine, who was Senator from that State from 1829 to 1835. He was also a Representative half a century ago, having represented the Kennebec district in Congress from 1825 to 1829. He was subsequently for many years Judge of the United States District Court of Massachusetts, and is now living at his home in Hallowell, Maine.

The usually prosy street car travel at Houston, Texas, was enlivened, the other day, by a meeting of a couple who were engaged, years ago, but separated during the war and had not seen each other since. The young man in his love madness had wandered all over the world, and the girl had been praying and sighing at a great rate, but everything was set to rights in that horse car, and the two lives are now one, or words to that effect.

Mr. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, will commemorate the centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill in a commendable and patriotic manner. His grandfather and eight others of his name and kindred participated in the battle, one of them, Lieut. Joseph Spaulding, being killed by the side of Colonel Prescott, and another, William Spaulding, being wounded. To preserve the memory of these brave men, Mr. Spaulding has erected a plain monument of New Hampshire granite in the Buffalo cemetery, and upon it has engraved, together with suitable inscriptions, the names of the nine Spauldings.

Thomas Carlyle is up for discussion in regard to what he said and did when Bryan Hunt, the grandson of Leigh Hunt, shot himself in the London Library, recently. The gruff old author was in the library when the act was committed. Young Hunt fell near him in front of some shelves from which the former wanted a book. "Was he mad?" said the sage of Chelsea to one of the librarians. "No." "Was he starved?" "No." Something more was muttered about "inconveniences," and then Sartor Resartus said he was in a hurry and must have his book, which had to be given to him almost over the body of the suicide.

THE OHIO RIVER.

The Various Plans Proposed for Its Improvement.

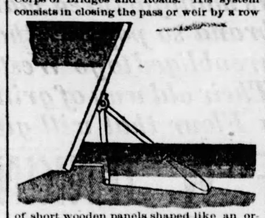
BY COL. W. E. MERRILL, U. S. ENGINEERS.

NO. V.

Needle dams are never quite tight, but by increasing the number of needles the leakage can be reduced as much as necessary. On most weirs the supply even in lowest water is more than is required for lockage.

The water is never allowed to flow over needle dams, but as the river rises the needles are gradually removed until the whole space is open and then the trestles are dropped into their recess and the river is free to navigation. The Poiree system is equally applicable to navigable passes and weirs. The chief objections to it are the time and labor required on a long dam, and the danger of injury by logs or boats adrift; however, trestles can readily be replaced in case of accident.

Chanoine system. The inventor, M. Chanoine, was also an officer of the French Corps of Bridges and Roads. His system consists in closing the pass or weir by a row



of short wooden panels shaped like an ordinary house door but made very strong. They vary in size at different dams, but at the Port-a-l'Anglais dam, which is the model we intend copying, they are 3 feet 3 inches in width, and 12 feet 8 inches in length or height. The posts or styles of the panel are 12 inches deep and 8 inches wide.

Each panel rotates on the head of an iron horse, whose lower axle is firmly fastened into the floor. An iron prop is also fastened to the head of the horse, and its lower end rests against a heurter or stop. The combination of a panel, horse, and prop is termed a wicket, though the latter term is often applied to the panel alone. When the panel is in position to dam the water its lower end rests against a sill, and the pressure of the water is divided between the sill and the prop. The panel being fastened to nothing but the upper axle of the horse is free to swing on this axle whenever the forces above the axle exceed those below it. When this occurs the panel tips over and allows water to pass under it and on top; but it cannot fall down and leave the space entirely open as long as the prop remains against its stop.

This spontaneous swinging of the panel is an important thing for weir wickets, as it facilitates the passage of a rise that is too small to justify the dropping of the whole dam. It is not desirable, however, that the pass wickets should swing spontaneously and therefore in the wickets of the weir the part above the axle (called the *chase*) is longer relatively to the whole wicket than in pass wickets.

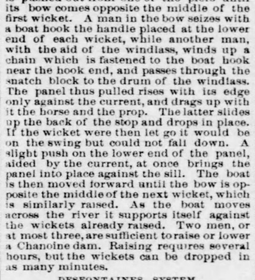
To prevent adjacent wickets from interfering with one another a space of 4 inches is left between them. Whenever the river falls so low that it cannot supply the waste thus created the interval is covered by a plank.

To throw down a wicket dam the feet of the props must be pushed away from the stops against which they rest. This is done by a long rod running the whole length of the pass and terminating in a well in the lock wall. This end of the rod is hooked, and the rod is moved by a small pinion worked by gearing from the top of the lock wall. The props are thrown down by shoulders on the rod, which are so spaced that the props are tripped in succession. When the wicket is down the panel covers the horse and part of the prop, and is itself protected by the sill from contact with passing boats.

When the river approaches the low water season, and it is necessary to raise the dam and send navigation through the lock, the wickets are raised as follows: A maneuvering boat, equipped with a windlass amidships and a snatch block on its bow, is pushed out from one of the piers until its bow comes opposite the middle of the first wicket. A man in the bow seizes with a boat hook the handle placed at the lower end of each wicket, while another man, with the aid of the windlass, winds up a chain which is fastened to the boat hook near the hook end, and passes through the snatch block and drum of the windlass. The panel thus pulled rises with its edge only against the current, and drags up with it the horse and the prop. The latter slides up the back of the step and drops in place. If the wicket were then let go it would be on the swing but could not fall down. A slight push on the lower end of the panel, aided by the current, at once brings the panel into place against the sill. The boat is then moved forward until the bow is opposite the middle of the next wicket, which is similarly raised. As the boat moves across the river it supports itself against the wickets already raised. Two men, or at most three, are sufficient for the work over a Chanoine dam. Raising requires several hours, but the wickets can be dropped in as many minutes.

DESFONTAINES SYSTEM.

A very ingenious system for utilizing the water pressure in raising or lowering dams was invented by M. Desfontaines, also an officer of the Corps of Bridges and Roads.



This system can only be used where there is a difference of level at the start, and hence it is only adapted to weirs. It is somewhat difficult to explain without more elaborate drawings than are advisable in a newspaper article, and therefore I crave indulgence if I fail to make myself understood.

The solid weir has a cavity or "drum" excavated throughout its length, of which the up-stream side is a part of a circle and the down stream side is a vertical wall. This cavity is covered by a cast iron plate, and it is subdivided by vertical partitions of sheet iron into sections, each one 5 feet in length and corresponding to one wicket. These partitions are fully as high as the weir with its lower edge curved is cut out of the upper up-stream corner, and a square hole like a door is cut out near the down-stream vertical wall. And these cuts are made through all the partition walls, they form two continuous channels under the iron plate and throughout the length of the weir. They communicate with culverts in the abutment and in the pier that separates the weir from the pass.

The wicket is made of plate iron, and is about 5 feet wide and 7 feet 10 inches in height. The axis of the wicket is placed about 4 inches above the middle of the wicket, the part below the axis being called the counter-wicket. The latter is therefore 3 inches longer than the wicket proper, and is curved so that when the wicket is down the counter-wicket may not mask the upper openings in the partition walls. The wicket proper stands 3 feet 7 inches above the plate covering the drums.

The maneuvering of the drum wickets is very simple. By opening valves in the pier abutment a connection is made with the water of the upper pool, which the previous closing of the pass has raised above the level of the lower pool. The pressure of the upper pool acting on the counter-wickets depresses them, and, in so doing raises the wickets proper, notwithstanding the pressure against the latter. The reason is that the area of a counter wicket is greater than that of its wicket, and, in addition, it is subjected to a greater water pressure.

To lower the wickets the upper conduit is shut off from connection with the upper pool and its contents are allowed to run off into the lower pool. The direct pressure on the wicket proper being no longer counterbalanced, causes the wicket to drop, and the movable part of the weir is then out of the way.

THE IRON TRADE.

Shipments from the Lake Superior Region to June 2d.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* furnishes the following statement of shipments of pig iron and ore from the Lake Superior region from the opening of the season to June 2d:

MARQUETTE.

Mine.	IRON ORE. Tons.
Cleveland	6,596
Lake Superior	2,340
Champion	1,934
Washington	1,682
Republic	3,319
Kloman	924
New York	1,030
Total	17,359

PIG IRON.

Bancroft Furnace	134
Carp Furnace	69
Pioneer	550
Total	753

L'ANSE.

Spurr Mountain	1,137
Michigamme	3,128
Total	4,835

ESCANABA.

Jackson	5,345
New York	5,663
Cleveland	873
Angeline	3,496
Barnum	8,436
Rolling Mill	1,854
Sagina	4,220
South Side Jackson	1,251
Salisbury	297
Champion	301
Total	31,854

Leavenworth, Kansas, will be twenty-one years old next Sunday, and the old settlers will celebrate the coming of age of the city by appropriate ceremonies.

The Pace that Kills.

"It is the pace that kills." People who live fast get old rapidly. Nothing wears out the constitution like dissipation and late hours. Hygeia, goddess of health, bitterly revenges herself upon all who break her laws, not alone those who do so wantonly, but even those who are compelled by hard necessity. Constant overwork saps the physical structure with no less certainty, if less rapidly, than dissipated habits. There is, however, an antiseptic which, so far as it is in the power of medicine to retard the wear and tear of the system thus accelerated, achieves that object most successfully. This preservative is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vitalizing agent without a peer. Premature decay, whether it be the result of inherent weakness, hard work, continuous anxiety, dissipation or disease, is stayed in its withering career, and the exhausted and shattered system powerfully reinforced by this general restorative.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, R. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nicols, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 AND 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY,
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $5 00.

FANCY SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS
ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
DRESS GOODS,
For Suits and Costumes.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.

Black Grenadines & Hernanis.
NEW STYLES IN
Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes
The NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up and in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

MILLINERY STRAW GOODS, &C
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.
Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 to 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TThs

LEGAL.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of JOHN CRAWFORD, deceased. Writ of Partition or Valuation. No. 6, Sept. T., 1874.
To Edward Crawford, Sarah Elizabeth Crawford, intermarried with R. J. McClure, Almeda Maria Crawford, Emily J. Crawford, intermarried with D. C. Tichenor and R. J. McClure, Executors.
You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned Writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises in Twenty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make partition to and among the parties entitled in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, A. D. 1875. Th

HOTELS.
SHIELDS HOUSE,
NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge, Pitt.burgh, Pa.,
STAHLMAN & McCOY,
PROPRIETORS,
Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all the modern improvements added.
Board per day, $2 00; per week with fire, $8 00; without fire, $7 00.
The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
WINDOW GLASS,
OF ALL SIZES, CUT TO ORDER.
VIALS, BOTTLES, AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
OF OLD AND RELIABLE PATENTS.
Prices to suit times. Quality and Style equal to any made in the country.
REMOVAL.
J. F. SCHROEDER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Has Removed from his old stand to
No. 62 Smithfield St.,
Third door above Fourth ave., Milliken's Block,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.
VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS IN NEW
Summer Dress Goods!
OPENED THIS WEEK.
At 12½c. Fine Black Grenadine, considered an extra good bargain this season at 25c.
At 12½c and 18¾c, Striped Grenadine, good styles.
At 25c., Very fine Black Grenadine, about half their value.
Bargains in Black Hernanias, all qualities.
New Plaid and Striped Black Hernanias.
MOST REMARKABLE BARGAINS IN
NEW INVISIBLE PLAIDS,
At 12½c, 25c, 31c, 37½c and upward.
Some of these Plaids are just one-half the price they are usually selling at.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
SPLENDID BARGAINS
In all qualities, from Lowest to Finest.
New DeBeges and Mohairs, desirable colors.
New Silk and Wool Pongees, fully one-third under value.
Fine Mohair Lustres, choice shades, at very low prices.
At 8½c, Striped Linen Hernauia Suitings, worth 25 cents.
At 12½c, Dress Linens, well worth 25c.
At 18¾c, Fine Yard Wide Dress Linens, worth 37½ cents.
Dress Linens, all qualities, at very low prices.
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
IN
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 00, Good Black Dress Silks, well worth $1 25.
At $1 25, Superior Black Dress Silks, will compare with the best $1 50 Silks.
At $1 50, Extra Black Dress Silks, equal to silks usually sold at $1 75 to $2 00.
At $1 75 to $2 50, Equally Good Bargains in Best Black Silks.
Plain, Colored and Striped Silks at very low prices.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.
CARPETS!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Block of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEDICAL.
DR. WHITTIER'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, impotency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are treated in such a manner as no possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary Affections and Syphilis, (all contagious forms of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of twenty-five years' standing in this city, having had long special experience in all private diseases, with pure medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure diffic

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

C. C. ST. CLAIR,

tths No. 109 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1875.

The preparations for the bankers' convention, which is to meet next month at Saratoga, are said to be progressing favorably. From a thousand to fifteen hundred bankers and bank officers have signified their intention of being present. The call for the meeting states that besides better acquaintance and pleasure, it is believed that great profit will result from interchange and comparison of ideas and experience relating to the conduct of the banking business; also that the general interests of the fraternity will be promoted by the discussion of questions of national interest and importance.

As the convention is not confined to officers of national banks, as was that of 1865 held in New York City, there will be added to it representatives of the State banks and private bankers. Among the latter class are found some of the most experienced and able financiers in the country, men who have devoted the whole of their lives to the business of banking and whose presence cannot but add dignity and ability to the convention. Bank officers as a rule are officially short lived. The experience they acquire in the line of their business is such that they are worth more to themselves, or others in private enterprises than the banks are able to pay; hence they gradually drift out into the larger circle of general trade and their places are filled by promotions from the ranks. It was stated to us a few days since that of the nearly five score cashiers in charge of the banks of this city at present, but four of them were in office ten years ago—that all of those who held such positions in 1865 have changed their profession with the exception of the number mentioned.

There is no reason why each every director in a national bank would be pleased to see inaugurated, and that is a change in the oath of office. That oath requires them to obey the law under which the bank is organized in every particular, and in that law is a provision that the rate of interest allowed to be taken shall not be greater than that allowed to banks of issue chartered by the State, and yet it is a well-known fact that this provision is asked letter on the statute books. We doubt whether one director in ten has ever read the law under which his bank is organized or is aware of its provisions, so that in taking the oath they are generally ignorant of this and other restrictions.

The usual way of looking at the matter is that the board passes upon all paper and leaves the rate of discount to be fixed by the cashier, who is not a member of the board. It is also reasoned, and very plausibly too, that there is no moral principle involved, as the law leaves the rate of interest to fluctuate with the varied and changing statutes of the States, and that while the taking of a cetain rate of interest is allowed, against which the borrower can have no recourse, yet the same law provides a forfeiture o the interest in case a higher rate is taken if the board choose to take the risk.

A change in the oath of office or in the law itself should however be made, and the subterfuges now resorted to done away with. The *Financial Chronicle* suggests that the convention allot a suitable place in its discussions to our savings bank system, its advantags, its dangers, and its progress, as comared with the savings bank systems of Europe.

Besides Mr. Scuy of the First National —one of the orginal promoters of the movement and seretary of the organization—we understad the following gentlemen have signified their intention to be present: Mr. Steinmetz, Cashier of the Third National, Mr. George of the Farmers, J. M. Bell of the Western, and Wm. Riddle of the Penn and President of the Bankers Association of this city.

—Bad as the condtion of our own trade is, in this from manufacturing industries, it is even worse on the other side of the water. To the depressed state of business affairs we added the strikes, which have proved as disastrous to both master and man, as the most diabolical striker cold have anticipated or desired. To say that trade is greatly depressed, comes far short of the reality. It would be nearer to the fact to say, there is no trade, or that what there is, is worse than none to those that have preserved in their endeavors to keep their machinery and factories in operation, and heavy failures have been the result, though the end is not yet. Two years ago, everything was booming; the demand from this country was large, money was obtained on easy terms, and nothing indicated the disastrous state of affairs which has since come to pass, and now bears so crushingly on the iron interests of Great Britain. It would be nearer to the fact to say, there is no trade, or that what there is, is worse than none to those that have preserved in their endeavors to keep their machinery and factories in operation, and heavy failures have been the result, though the end is not yet. Two years ago, everything was booming; the demand from this country was large, money was obtained on easy terms, and nothing indicated the disastrous state of affairs which has since come to pass, and now bears so crushingly on the iron interests of Great Britain. We borrow everything English iron freely, the production there was greatly stimulated, and yet our ordinary consumption of that metal and our own pecuniary necessities compelled us to curtail and countermand our orders, the effect was disastrous to the trade in general, and the chronic dulness which has since come upon us, has been of an intensity of the distress thek. We may venture the opinion, that this cantry, under any circumstances connected with our ability to supply our own wants, will never again be so large a customer for foreign iron, as she has been in the past; if she do not partially resume a large exporter of this abundant American staple. Some of the effects of the depression in England, are seen in the failures of the Aberdare Iron Company, and one or two others, more or less connected with it, and not for very large amounts, and we feat that others will follow—indeed it cannot be otherwise, if the present abnormal state of trade should continue any great length of time.—*Price Current.*

—The following bank rules are worthy of the attention of all depositors, and will meet with the hearty approbation of the tellers of the city. They are recommended to the attention of those who do business at the banks. They will be the means of saving a great deal of time and annoyance —by *not* following them:

1. Never put stamps on your checks before you get to the bank, but give the teller two cents and ask him to affix and cancel it for you; the teller expects to lick all the stamps, and it is a source of disappointment to him when people insist on doing it themselves, and will save him buying his lunch.

2. In depositing money, turn and get it upside down and wrong end foremost, so that the teller may have a little exercise in straightening it up before counting it.

3. You can generally save time when making a deposit by counting your money down to the teller, as you can nearly always count more speedily and correctly than he can.

4. It is best not to take your bank book with you but call at another time to have it entered. You can thus make two trips to the bank where one would answer.

5. If a check is made payable to your order, be careful not to indorse it before handing it to the teller, but let him return it to you and wait while you indorse it; this helps pass the time, and is a pleasure also to the teller.

6. If you make a deposit of $100 and give a check for $50, it is a good thing to call frequently at the bank and ask how your account stands, as it impresses the officer favorably with your business qualifications.

7. A strict observance of the foregoing ru'es will make your account desirable for any bank, and make you a general favorite with all the bank officers.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 8, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116⅞	116⅞	117	117	116⅞	116⅞
U. S., 6's, 1881, coup	125⅝		125⅝		125⅝	
5-20's, 1862	118		118		118	
5-20's, 1864	118⅛		118⅛		118⅛	
5-20's, 1865	122⅝		122⅝		122⅝	
5-20's, 1865, new	123⅞		123⅞		123⅞	
5-20's, 1867	123⅞		123⅞		123⅞	
5-20's, 1867, registered	124⅛		124		124⅛	
5-20's, 1868	124⅝		124		124⅝	
10-40's, coupon	117⅝		117⅝		117⅝	
Currency 6's	122½		122½		122½	
New 5 per cents	117⅝		117⅝		117⅝	
Western Union Tel	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
Quicksilver	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Panama				350		
Adams Express	100		100		100½	
Wells Fargo Express	66		66		66	
American Express	63½		63½		63½	
United States Express					104½	
New York Central	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	103	103
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	97		97		97	
Michigan Southern	61¾	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
Illinois Central	100½		100			
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	38¾	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾
Do preferred		66	66	66	66	66
Rock Island	103	103	103	103¼	103¼	103¼
St. Paul, common	22½	23		23		
Do preferred						
Wabash, common	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾		
Fort Wayne	97		97			
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾		23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Union Pacific	70¾	70¾		70¾	69¾	69¾
Harlem	134					134
Hannibal & St. Jo.						
Iron Mountain	19				19	
C., C., & I. C.	4¾				4¾	
South Carolina, Ap'l	38½				38½	
South Carolina, July						
Missouri 6's					102½	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	49¾	
Reading, sales	19½	
United Co's. of N. Jersey	139¼	
Oil Creek, sales	74	
Lehigh Valley, sales	40¾	
Allegheny Valley, sales	96	
Central Transportation Co	45	
Empire Transportation Co	54	
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. L. m. b., sales	26¾	

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Money easy at 2¼@3¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

STERLING

Steady at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight.

GOLD

Opened at 116⅞, advanced to 117 and closed at 116¾. Carrying rates 1@1¼ per cent for borrowing, 2 per cent. and flat. Treasury disbursements $190,000. Clearings $26,000,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow so far $1,620,000. Customs receipts $196,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State securities steady. Stocks opened strong and prices advanced from ¼@⅝ per cent. At second call the market was weak. At the close the market was firmer and recovered so as of the afternoon decline. Lake Shore rallied from 87¾ to 88¾. The activity and fluctuations in this stock during the day were caused chiefly by the alternate favorable and unfavorable reports about the end of the railroad war. Union Pacific recovered from 69 to 70 and closed at 69¾. Pacific Mail rallied from 33¼ to 33¾. Western Union rose from 74¾ to 75¼. Early in the day this stock sold up to 76 on a declaration of a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and the statement that the earnings for the year were $8,561,000 gross, and $4,151,000 net; and also that there was a surplus of $830,000 after paying the dividend. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced to 24¾ on a report that the Faraday had finally succeeded in laying the direct cable. Northwestern closed at 38¾ and Rock Island at 103¾, the lowest quotations of the day. New York Central closed at 103⅝ after selling at 102¾ and 104¼. This stock, like Lake Shore, was influenced by various rumors about the railroad war. The fluctuations in the other shares were generally varying from 1@2 per cent.

The New York Central half yearly dividend of 4 per cent, will be paid on and after July 1, at the New York office. Transfer books close June 19.

The American Express has declared a semi-annual dividend of three dollars per share, payable July 1. Transfer books close June 12.

The Wells-Fargo Express dividend will be paid July 15. Books close June 19.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange 393,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 57,000 Northwestern, 13,000 Erie, 85,000 Lake Shore, and 3,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	63¼	Do preferred	54¾
W. U. Tel	75	Wabash	9¾
Quicksilver	17	Do preferred	20
Adams Express	100	Fort Wayne	97¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	67¼	Terre Haute	5
American Express	63½	Do preferred	20
U. S. Express	43¾	Chicago & Alton	102
Canada	104	Do preferred	106
New York Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	17¾	Ohio & I. & C.	2¾
Mich. Central	63¼	Illinois Central	101
Cleveland & Pitts.	93¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	24¼
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pac. stock	69¾
Do preferred	53	Central Pac. bds	101
Rock Island	103¾	Union Pacific bds	103¾
N. J. Central	108	Del. & Lack	117
St. Paul	23¾	Bankers' Bills	487¼
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	125¾	5-20's, 1867	124¾
5-20's, 1862	117¾	5-20's, 1868	125
5-20's, 1864	118¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	122¾	10-40's	119
5-20's, 1865, new	123¾	Currency 6's	122¾
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	101½	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	54¾	N. Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	54	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	37		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875.

The amount of business transacted on our streets to-day was of moderate volume and activity. Some complaints of dullness are heard but as a general thing the aggregate of business is somewhat in excess of the past week, and, while not yet fairly active, gives signs of improvement, which justify a hopeful view of the commercial situation.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,993	7,186	16,179
Apples, bbls	1,253	847	2,100
Cheese, bxs	1,544	1,331	2,875
Corn, bus	11,970	12,793	24,763
Wheat, bush	6,085	9,695	15,780
Barley, bush		413	413
Rye, bush	765	514	1,279
Oats, bush	29,187	30,614	59,301
Butter, pkgs	209	372	618
Bacon, lbs		11,817	11,817
Bacon, tcs	495	666	1,161
Potatoes, bush	4,390	6,109	10,499
Hay, bales	2,376	1,225	3,601

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain and Produce.

GRAIN—Receipts for the week aggregated 58,516 bushels of all kinds of grain. There was a fair trade in a wholesale way, jobbing way. We quote choice white and Michigan white winter wheat at 1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do at 1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber at 1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red do at 1 25@1 30; spring wheat is easy. No. 1 Chicago ruling at $1 18@1 20; No. 2 do. $1 10@1 12. Corn was moving slowly at 70@72c. We quote mixed at 70@72c; high mixed, 72@73c for low mixed and white. Ear closed quotations 76@78c. Oats continued in liberal supply and weak, but quotably unchanged at 70@71c per bushel for white. Barley unchanged. Rye is unchanged at $1 15@1 20. There is nothing doing in barley. The receipts of rye and barley during the week were unimportant. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above R'LTON-ES-BEATTIES. Mach. active. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50@8 00 bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 50c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Superfine brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesot $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; buckwheat flour, in 5 pound packages, $3 25 @ dozen packages; cornmeal $5 75; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@24 00 @ ton; No. 2, $22 00@23 00; upland prairie $20 00@22 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@29 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. We note sales of 2 cars timothy at $21 00; 1 car prairie at $22 00; 1 car do at $21 00. Receipts 1,225 bales.

MILL FEED—The market is active with prices rather irregular. We quote bran at $1 00@1 10 @ cwt; Shorts at 20@1 20 @ ton; middlings $1 45@1 55 @ cwt; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 @ cwt; corn meal $1 90@2 00 @ cwt.

APPLES—The week's receipts were 847 barrels. Choice stock is scarce and nearly out of the market; quotable at $4 50@5 00; medium grades are coming in freely and selling at $2 00@3 50.

BUTTER—The market was steady to-day with choice gilt-edged selling up to 24@25c; prime to choice 20@22c; medium to fair 16@19c. Upon request, at 10@16c; 372 packages were received by rail during the week.

CHEESE—Shipments for the week were 1,331 boxes. The market is tolerably active with a slow upward tendency. We note no intensity of the distress thek. We may venture the opinion, that this cantry, under any circumstances connected with our ability to supply our own wants, will never again be so large a customer for foreign iron, as she has been in the past; if she do not partially resume a large exporter of this abundant American staple. Some of the effects of the depression in England, are seen in the failures of the Aberdare Iron Company, and one or two others, more or less connected with it, and not for very large amounts, and we feat that others will follow—indeed it cannot be otherwise, if the present abnormal state of trade should continue any great length of time.—*Price Current.*

Groceries and Provision.

GROCERIES—There was a moderately active demand and a fair business done. Quotations are materially unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24@25c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10c
Prime Rio	22 c	do extra	10¼c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yellow	9½c
Java	35 c	Extra B—yellow	9¾
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	New Orleans	8½@9½c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Cut loaf	12½@13½c
Java, in papers	40 c	Crushed	12½c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Powdered	11¾c
Teas.		Granulated	11½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Coffee	11½c
Gunpowder	50c@1 00	Strly ch'c N. O.	72½@75c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Prime	65@70c
Japan	55c@1 00	Good	58c
Oolong	25c@ 85	*Syrups.*	₱ lb.
Savory	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	65c
Choice Carolina	8¾@9c	Lower grades	45@60c
Patna	7½@8 c	Pearl	9½c
Rangoon	6¾@7½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	*Raisins.*	
Allspice	17½@18½c	Layers, ₱ bx	$3 00
Cassia	33 @35 c	Valentias, ₱ lb	12 c
Nutmegs	85@1 40	Muscatels, ₱ bx	7½c
Pepper	26 @ 27c	Prunes	9½@12 c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap, ₱ bx	$1 50
Stearine	16 c	Babbitt's best ₱ bx	7 00
Oils.		N. Y. City ₱ bx	3 00
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c	German mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7c		

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are nominal at 12½c; clear rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13¼c ₱ lb; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon boneless at 14½c; do canvassed 15½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15¼c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, ₱ 50; ham sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an easy feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 per bbl.

LARD—The market is steady. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 15¼c; half bbls do 15c; in buckets, 16¼c; in 3-lb caddies, 17½c; in 5-lb caddies 16¾c; in 10-lb pails do 16c; in 20-lb do, 17½c; in 6-lb do, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 15 ₱ gallon; extra do $1 10; No. 1 do 95c. No. 2, 80c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8¾@9c ₱ lb for choice, and 8@8¾c for medium

Dry Goods.

There is a somewhat increased demand, reported by our wholesale and jobbing houses, and the movement is increased in volume, though not yet fairly active. The downward tendency of values still operates on the market, though jobbing quotations are not as much altered as might be expected. The following is a revised list of prices current in the Pittsburgh dry goods trade:

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
	Width	Price	
Anchor A No. 1	36	10	
Penn Mills	36	9¼	
Eagle No. 1	36	10	
Western trade	36	8¾	
Maggie Mills	36	8	
Avondale	36	7	
Cloverdale	36	9	
Chippewa C	28	6	
Nonatook	4-4	9¾	
Commonwh'th O.	27	5¾	
Suffolk L	36	8	
Suffolk A	36	8	
Hamilton A A	36	8	
Avondale	36	9	
Paragon	36	9¾	
Bright	36	10½	
Hill, Sup'r Idm	33	9	
Hill	36	11	

Lawrence LL	36	8¾
Lonsdale	36	10
Lonsdale Cam	36	16
Lords of Loom	36	13½
Bay Mill	36	13½
Bayol	36	14
Wamsutta	36	15¾
Waltham	42	12½
Pepperell	4-4	13
Pepperell	10-4	35

PRINTS.			
Anchor shirt'gs	8	Sprague fane's	7¾
Cocheco shirt'gs	8	Amo's fane's	8
Oriental shirt'gs	7½	Southbr'ge "	8½
Regatta shirt'gs	7½	Oriental fane's	7½
Wash'n shirtings	7½	Cocheco fane's	9
Freeman's	7½	Albion fancies	8½
Gurner fancy	7½	Simpson's black	9
Amoskeag fancy	6½	" mourning	9
Richmonds	8¾	Merrimac	8¾

TICKING.			
Conestoga X	7-8	Thoradike	7-8 11
Conestoga A T	7-8	Portsmouth	7-8 11
Conestoga C T	4-4	Portsmouth	4-4 13
" gold m'd'l	4-4	Whittaker	7-8 31
" prem A	4-4	Whittaker	4-4 35

GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	11½	Union	9½
Glasgow	10½	American	9½

RAGGINGS.	
Penn Mill, 2 bush	Penn Mill, 2½ b'sh
Penn Mill, 3 bush	

MISCELLANEOUS.	
White carpet chain fine	Colored carpet ch'n, fine
Cotton bat	Cotton twine

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, June 9.—The dry goods business continues slow with commission houses dealing in cotton goods, prints, dress goods, shawls, &c., and the jobbing movement is sluggish. Cotton goods are nominally unchanged, but outside makes of bleached shirtings are weak. Fancy prints are dull in first hands, but Garners and Amoskeag fancies are jobbing freely. The balance of the Germania and Scotia mills beavers sold at auction at fair prices to-day. Foreign goods are depressed.

Petroleum.

June 10.—The market has taken a downward turn, and prices both for crude and refined have made a material decline. Crude was off yesterday 5@7½c, and refined was 1¼@1½c lower both here and in the East.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at 81 3⅛@1 1 2c; Union 60 @ 10½@12½c; immediate shipment 81 3⅝@1 20. The sales reported at Parkers were 15,500 barrels, and 1,200 barrels at other points. A dispatch from Millerstown yesterday stated that "the well which was struck this morning is called the Taylor well, and is owned by Taylor, Satterfield & Criswell, of Petrolia. The well is situated on the Parker farm and is about two miles and a half east of Petrolia. It is flowing to-day at the rate of 1,000 barrels per day. It is but a short distance from the Lady Hunter well, and the opinion is prevalent that it will not hold out long at that figure."

REFINED—The market was weak and drooping, but after the decline a liberal disposition to buy was shown, and transactions of some importance were noted. We quote standard white on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at 10½@10¾c; on the Pennsylvania Railroad 10@10½c. New York delivery rules at 11¾@12c for spot and June, with sales reported of 25,500 barrels, on the declining market yesterday. Philadelphia is quoted at 12¼c for spot; 12⅜@12⅝c for June, and sales of 8,500 barrels reported. Baltimore rules at 12⅝@12¾c for spot and June.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull and unchanged at $1 25 @1 30 for city; $1 10@1 20 for country.

New Orleans Extracts.

Yesterday evening's *Chronicle* has the following concerning a new pipe line enterprise: "Our refiners seem to tire of the monopoly of the Conduit Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and about a fortnight ago Messrs. David Kirkland Albert Pilsworth and Hall, notice a new project, calculated to make our refiners independent of the Conduit Company. The new line starts from Freeport, and runs for some sixteen miles in a northerly direction to the producing wells of the Millerstown and Millerstown. At a meeting of the Refiners' Association of Pittsburgh to-day, the following resolutions were offered by Capt. A. W. Mcdade, and passed:

"*Resolved*, That the Association heartily approve of the Pipe Line, proposed by Messrs. Kirk & Dilworth from Freeport to the wells in the vicinity of Millerstown, believing that when it will be of great benefi to the oil trade of Pittsburgh, we urge the refiners and others to take stock in the enterprise, and aid in giving power to secure its completion."

—This new line has a capital of $50,000, in shares of $100 each. It is said that a majority of this is taken and that the work thereon will soon be begun. The termination of the pipe line will enable barges to take loads at or near the mouth of the Kiskiminitas, on the north side of the Allegheny.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, June 9.—The *Courier* says: The market was very quiet, and owing to the absence of buyers there was a decline of 3c per barrel. United at wells opened at 81 25 and closed at 81 20, the decline being gradual. Upper road closed at 81 42½ and immediate shipment at 81 42½@81 45. Sales:

300 bbls, Upper road	81 42½
200 bbls, Upper road	1 43½
200 bbls, Oil City	1 43½
500 bbls, Oil City	1 43¾
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells	1 20
1,000 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 22½
1,500 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 25
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 12½
2,000 bbls, river, Penna Trans, at wells	1 12½
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 42½
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 45
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 43½

NEW YORK, June 9.—Prices active and declined 1½c and closed weak at the decline. There was less inquiry and the markets at other points are in less buoyant feeling. Sales were 5,000 bbls crude in bulk at 6½c; 10,000 bbls refined for Philadelphia delivery at 13¼c, but after 'Change the market declined 1½c further, with closing sales of 5,000 refined for New York at 12¾c; from first hands 12⅝@12¾c is quoted; additional sales are reported to-day for New York delivery at 13c; 5,000 bbls do at 12¾c; 1,560 bbls refined for Philadelphia 13c; 7,500 bbls do at 12¾c, and 5,000 bbls do at 12½c. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk 6c for prompt, and 6½c for June; do in shipping, June or July, 6½c; refined 13¼c for prompt; 12¾@13c for June; cases 18@20c; naphtha 9c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 12¾@13 for spot; 12¾@13c for June. At Baltimore refineds quoted at 13¼c.

PARKER'S—June 8—Market quiet; Untited 81 18½c; shipment 81 42½.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—Market quiet; standard white 12½c; cases 18c; crude 5½c; sales none; futures—none offered.

TITUSVILLE, June 9—Quotations are at 81 37½ @81 40. Market quiet.

OIL CITY, June 2.—Market quiet and firm at $1 45.

ROUSSEVILLE, June 9.—Market quiet and weaker; quoted at 81 37½@81 40.

TIDIOUTE, June 9.—Market dull at $1 10 at wells.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
M S Duncan	Star O W	935
O J Greer	Star O W	935
S Craig	Vesta O W	438
S Craig	Star O W	312
S Craig	Cosmos O W	314
S Craig	Star O W	312
O J Greer	Star O W	935
W S Baum	Standard O W	468
O J Greer	Standard O W	935
M W Stevenson	Riverside O W	451
Total		4,830

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards—East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875.

Receipts of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

The following are the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending Wednesday, June 9, 1875:

	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.
Thursday, June 3	92	31	95
Friday, June 4	62	34	102
Saturday, June 5	73	31	44½
Monday, June 7	75	13	74
Tuesday, June 8	58	14½	44½
Wednesday, June 9	44	17	27½
Total this week	403	191	191½
Total last week	335	170½	55
Through cattle	306	Yard cattle	98

Stock Weighed.

The books of the different weighmasters of live stock show the following as the number of cattle, hogs and sheep weighed for the week ending noon to-day, Wednesday:

CATTLE.

Thursday, June 3	226	Monday, June 7	53
Friday, June 4	37	Tuesday, June 8	33
Saturday, June 5	3	Wednes'y, June 9	619
Total this week	1,231		
Total last week	1,196		

HOGS.

Thursday, June 3	1,150	Monday, June 7	1,832
Friday, June 4	2,574	Tuesday, June 8	1,300
Saturday, June 5	1,102	Wednes'y, June 9	2,000
Total this week	9,958		
Total last week	7,611		

SHEEP.

Thursday, June 3	638	Monday, June 7	1,397
Friday, June 4	1,297	Tuesday, June 8	1,000
Saturday, June 5	369	Wednes'y, June 9	5,360
Total this week	13,229		
Total last week	11,290		

Prices of Live Stock.

CATTLE.

The advance noted yesterday for prime cattle was fully maintained to-day. It was also noticed that the number of cattle designed for sale in this market is considerably in excess of last week, being 94 cars, against some 65 the week previous. Prices were unchanged as reported yesterday, which were as follows:

Prime to extra	$7 00@7 50
Medium to good	5 75@6 50
Common to fair	5 50@5 10
Stockers	4 75@5 25
Bulls	4 00@5 00

HOGS.

It will be noted that the receipt of hogs has fallen off somewhat, being 191½ cars, where 170¼ car against 151 this week. The market was a shade firmer than yesterday, with sales at the following figures:

Choice Philadelphias	7 50@7 70
Good Baltimores	7 25@7 40
Heavy Yorkers	7 10@7 20
Light Yorkers	6 80@7 00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was very nearly double that of last week, being 1014 cars against 55 last week. Prices declined again to-day from yesterday's figures fully 20@25c, with a dull market even at the reduced figures. Following were the current rates, some choice lots commanding better prices:

Extra, 100 to 110 ₱ lbs	$5 00@5 25
Fair to good, 90 to 95 lbs	4 75@4 90
Medium, 75 to 85 lbs	4 50@4 65
Common	4 00@4 25
Bucks, per head	2 00@3 00

MILCH COWS.

Extra good milkers	$65 00@75 00
Good milkers	40 00@45 00
Fair milkers	35 00@40 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

Sales and Purchases.

Below we give the sales and purchases made for the week ending Wednesday, June 9, 1875, by leading dealers in the live stock market, to which the reader is referred for the ruling of the market for the past week.

CATTLE.

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
34	1,000	6 50	34	1,000	6 50
34	10,910	6 75	4	2,820	3 62
16	18,720	6 50	1	1,090	3 65
6	3,560	4 40	1	1,550	5 00
25	18,470	5 75	18	20,220	6 40
19	19,050	6 50	1	1,100	3 50
10	11,130	6 70	1	1,110	5 60
10	10,470	5 40	20	18,500	5 25
60	59,230	6 62	1	1,790	3 50
64	71,860	6 62	1	1,320	5 00
20	25,370	6 75	19	19,210	6 40
22	13,880	6 00	1	6,630	4 75

J. F. Sadler & Co sold:

64	75,570	$6 50	1	1,120	$5 50
2	2,260	6 00	1	1,030	5 75
10	12,370	6 50	15	20,560	7 25
16	18,960	7 00	17	19,220	7 00
1	1,070	7 00	18	19,410	7 00
4	3,850	6 50	3	3,040	6 40
15	16,090	6 37	3	3,470	6 00
2	2,090	7 00	2	1,795	5 85
9	9,250	6 35	2	2,280	6 60
1	1,030	6 60	5 calves	6,910	5 50

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

1	1,170	$6 00	16	20,940	$7 20
16	20,800	6 87	15	20,420	7 25
1	1,710	5 12	2	2,050	7 12
1 cow	1,090	5

ANTI-SECRET SOCIETIES.

The National Christian Association.

Second Day's Proceedings—Report of Secretary C. A. Blanchard—Addresses of Rev. Milton Wright and Rev. J. Blanchard—A Political Mass Meeting—Nominations for President and Vice President—The Platform Discussed, &c., &c.

The convention of the National Christian Association re-assembled yesterday morning, and opened with religious exercises conducted by the Rev. J. L. Barlow, of Syracuse, New York.

The Secretary, H. L. Kellogg, then read the minutes, after which reports were called for.

Rev. D. Hart, of Nevada, Ohio, presented a partial report of the Enrolling Committee. Also the Treasurer's report, of which the following is a synopsis:

Total receipts for the year.....$3,219 26
Expenses.....2,743 33

Surplus.....$ 465 95
Assets, (notes and subscriptions).....4,000 00

Rev. J. T. Stoddard, General Agent, submitted a report of his labors during the year.

Rev. Reon Lavington, General Lecturer, also made a report.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton, Illinois, Corresponding Secretary, then submitted his report, as follows:

When soldiers are mustered after a hotly contested battle, the roll is called that the list of dying and dead may be made out. Today we gather to gain courage for the future from the experience of the past. It is fitting on such an occasion to recall the names and deeds of those who, heretofore our comrades militant, have crossed the river and taken their places in the ranks of the triumphant armies of the skies. During the year Gerritt Smith, of New York, Owen Cravath, of Minnesota, Rev. Adam Crooks, Rev. J. E. B. Rollins, Rev. Robert Powell, of Michigan, Revs. Thomas and J. H. Peacock, of Illinois, and E. B. Rollins, of Vermont, Merchant Kelly, of Indiana, have gone to their rest and reward. They were friends to the poor and the oppressed when the night of slavery enveloped our land. They were lovers in this cause of light against darkness that calls us together to-day. In different places and in different ways they labored for the glory of God and the good of men. One born to wealth poured out his inherited treasure for the downtrodden and poor as clouds pour down rain on the thirsty ground. Two born to labor, labored until clothes crowned their toil and then laid up those riches in heaven by devoting them to Christs cause. Others, after having preached the Gospel on earth are gone to realize it in the city not made with hands. They were good soldiers of our Lord Jesus Christ. They did not fear to abide by his truth when it was nailed to the cross of scorn or buried in the tomb of hate. The burden has fallen from their shoulders, the weapons from their hands. They have gone to the Celestial mountains and can now see that promised land they toiled to attain. Not less sweet is the rest of these soldiers who fell in unseen conflict for than of those who poured life blood for fatherland on the field or blood. Together

"On Fame's eternal camping ground,
Their tents are pitched,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

It remains that we enter into their labors and carry on to a glorious termination the glorious work on which they and we have entered.

HISTORY OF WORK.

At our last anniversary there were two subjects that occupied our attention very largely, viz: The means of raising funds and our duty in regard to political action. The course adopted for financial support was to sell tickets of annual membership at twenty-five cents each, and certificates of membership for ten dollars each. In this way one hundred and ninety dollars have been raised, which has passed through the Secretary's hands, besides a sum nearly as large, which has been retained by lecturers on their salaries. A large number of tickets are still in the hands of agents for sale. It seems that this plan has not succeeded fully, and still a larger sum has been collected in this way than in any other, except by asking and receiving large individual donations. If our organization is to be supported and increased in work, it must be done in these ways, either by raising an endowment fund, the interest to be used in our work, by asking continually large donations from a few individuals, or by asking small donations from a great number. The first and third methods seem to the writer the ones by which should be pursued. Let those who are able and willing to give large sums have the assurance that they are not putting money into a bag with holes, but that their benefactions are in a place where they will be a permanent power. In the second place let us mass the anti-secret forces, and by obtaining from each a small sum receive in the aggregate sufficient money to do the work we all wish to see accomplished. It is right as an act of justice to ask money, and we can easily see that the power of the lodges to override law, intimidate churches and draw in men, is derived in the main from the belief that they have full treasuries sustained by small contributions from many members. The National [Grange] is said to have raised over two hundred thousand dollars last year by a tax of of six cents per member on its members, while Masons claim to have raised $10,000, $0 in 1874, in the same manner.

PERIODICALS.

The papers which are on record against this Anti-Christ are much the same as last year. *The Methodist Free Press* has been united to the *Reformer* which now appears as the *Reformer and Free Press*. The *American Free man* is continued and gaining in power. The Anti Masonic *Herald* is still published by W. Th. Wallace. The denominational papers which are on the work against lodge favoritism and infidelity are all as last year. The organ of this association, *The Christian Cynosure*, has as last year about four thousand subscribers. This is not as large as it should be, nor needed to make a strong national paper, and we must have such a paper if we are to have a strong national movement. If you load a cannon with a hundred pounds of buck shot and fire it at a fort three miles away it will not spoil the wall. But a single hundred pound ball it will knock out a ton of stones. Buckshot are good since they can be had, but for longe rang you must use heavy metal. Tracts are good and speeches are good, but for organized work the Republican party required the New York *Tribune* and our nation has forty thousand subscribers. To organize the opponents of lodgism will require a national paper. We are not jealous of local papers. We wish they were ten times as many as they are. We must have, and will have, if this movement is successful, a paper which will go to every village and city the tidings which these Christian papers take to the denominations they represent.

CONVENTIONS.

During the year State Conventions have been held in the following places: Lockport, New York; Chicago, Illinois; Dublin, Ind.; Brashear, Mo.; Darby Chap. and Mansfield, Ohio; Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Delevan, Wis.; Fenton, Mich.; Adona, Iowa, and Hartford, Conn. Two of these conventions, those in Illinois and Michigan, were arranged for, in great part, by Mrs. Jas. S. Cook, who was elected Assistant Corresponding Secretary, and to whose labors the success of these meetings was due. The Assistant Secretary also prepared and sent out blank petitions to Congress asking the withdrawal of the incorporation given to the Masonic Hall Association. These petitions, have been signed by fourteen thousand persons and are awaiting the action of this Convention or the Board of Directors.

LECTURES.

There are now laboring in the lecture field and reporting to this Association, the following gentlemen: Rev. J. P. Stoddard, General Agent and Lecturer; Rev. H. H. Hinman, State Lecturer for Illinois; Rev. P. T. Kiggins, State Lecturer for Indiana; Rev. Reon Lavington, State Lecturer for Ohio. The following lecturers are recommended by this Association, but employed by the Associations of their respective States; Rev. J. L. Barlow, New York; Rev. Philo Elzea, Wisconsin, Rev. John Levington was elected at Syracuse, lecturer at large. He has labored throughout the New England States, and organized the Connecticut State Association.

It is needless to emphasize the statement that we imperatively need a lecturer in every State to arouse, enlighten and unite the American people on this subject. The average pulpit and average press are silent as the grave. The anti-secret denominations are very largely inactive, and this work will not prosper as it should we have not men in every part of our country, backed by an able paper in the interior, telling the people what is what, to speak to the thoughtful man, namely, that secret society is a conspiracy against God and man which ought to be put down. Our progress in this direction is encouraging, but we must hasten on.

INCORPORATION.

One grave obstacle to our success has been removed during the present year. Before this time our association had no legal existence and was incapable of collecting a note, receiving a bequest, acquiring a piece of real estate. That defect has been remedied and the National Christian Association has been organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. The certificate for organization was signed on the 17th of February and filed in the Secretary of State's office on the 17th of April following. The provision for membership is as follows:

BY-LAWS—MEMBERSHIP.

I. The membership of the National Christian Association shall consist of the persons incorporated, together with those whom they shall from time to time elect to increase their number to fill vacancies, and also the presiding officer of the National Anniversary when chosen by that body, who shall be a member *ex officio*. Any person recommended in writing by two members of said association, who is in sympathy with its objects, and who shall receive a two-thirds vote of the members present, shall be declared elected.

II. Those who hold life memberships in the unincorporated Christian Anti-Masonic association before the adoption of these by-laws, together with those who shall hereafter contribute twenty-five dollars to the funds of the National Christian Association, provided, further, that they shall be so elected by the delegates enrolled at the National Anniversary, shall constitute the honorary members of the National Christian Association.

The fourth by-law provides that the Association meet annually for election of officers and that the Board of Directors arrange for a national anniversary, which shall transact its own business and elect its own officers as heretofore. As at present constituted the National Christian Association is a corporate body, able to acquire property, and perform the labor of carrying on this reform far more effectively than a mere voluntary association incapable of transacting business before a court.

PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The necessity of this action will be more apparent immediately follows. No sooner was the incorporation fairly completed, than Philo Carpenter, of Chicago, proposed to give the Association a building and lot in Chicago, Illinois. He made one condition, viz.: that the Association secure from the friends throughout the entire county the sum of thirty thousand dollars as a fund with which to use this building. To have a well built brick and stone structure, three stories high above a well lighted, well ventilated basement, 25 by 70 feet on the ground, a permanent headquarters for the reform against the lodge, will give the friends we are working for such a moral influence that can scarcely be overestimated. The work of raising the necessary sum of money has been entered upon at once, and has proceeded very satisfactorily thus far. A little over seven months have passed since the plan was formulated, and already $4,300, or more than one-third of the sum needed to secure possession of the building, is secured. To be divided ten thousand dollars are raised by the last of April next, the Association have full possession of the building, and provided the further sum of twenty thousand dollars is raised before the first of April, 1876, a deed will be given conveying the entire property. Thus three hundred men, or less, who are hostile to the untruthful works of secretism, by giving one hundred dollars each, can secure for this work a building and lot worth twenty thousand dollars and a fund of thirty thousand with which to carry it on.

RESUNCIATIONS.

One of the effects of our movement is to be seen in the frequent renunciations of Masonry and other secret orders. Among them may be mentioned those of Rev. H. Cogswell, Rev. W. L. Coquilette and Rev. James Hawkins. The most conspicuous instance of this sort during the present year is that of Edwin Ronayne, Past Master of Keystone Lodge, Chicago. Becoming convinced that Freemasonry was an anti-Christian deception and fraud, he advised some who had entered to go no further. For this offense he was expelled the lodge and is now initiating candidates publicly in Chicago and surrounding villages.

Masonry gives evidence of understanding our work by increased activity; temple dedications, lodge installations, corner stone layings, and Masonic lectures, the insanity respecting the Grange which is growing with marvelous rapidity; all these and like things indicate that Satan has come down, having great wrath. We have the satisfaction of knowing that it is because he has only a short time.

SUMMARY.

In conclusion, we can see that we have four papers especially devoted to our cause, viz: The *Christian Cynosure*, *Reformer and Free Press*, *American Freeman* and *Anti Masonic Christian Herald*. There are a large number of others that are conducted by opponents of secretism, viz: The *United Presbyterian*, *Christian Instructor*, *Our Banner*, *Reformed Presbyterian and Covenanter*, *American Presbyterian*, *Religious Telescope*, *Evangelical Messenger*, *Christian Statesman*, *Free Methodist*, *Cristian Pilgrim*, *Episcopal Recorder*, *Lutheran Standard*, *Christian Secretary*, *Christian Repository*, *Literary Review*, *Harvest Christian*, *Bible Standard*, *Bible Banner* and *Biblical Messenger*.

Six States have lectures, beside a number of gentlemen who lecture occasionally.

The Publishing House is within our reach if we are active and earnest.

We must push the circulation of our papers, increase the number of our lecturers and secure the Publishing House immediately and press on the work until the lodges, chapters, commanderies and temples of this country and Europe are among the dark evils that have been.

The report was adopted as read.

MR. LEVINGTON'S GRIEVANCE.

Rev. John Levington then rose and presented a series of resolutions, totally and emphatically denying a statement embodied in the minutes of the annual meeting, at Syracuse, New York, as follows:

"A motion was made by Mr. Merrick, of Syracuse, to appoint Rev. John Levington, the National Lecturer like Mr. Stoddard." Mr. Lavington remarked that for various reasons he had decided to leave the lecture field unless so appointed by the Convention. This motion passed after a long effort to refer to the Executive Committee, over a considerable negative vote. This vote was evidently a mistake, as the constitution provides for but one lecturer at large."

Mr. Lavington pronounced the minute, as above recorded, a slander upon him, and spoke at some length with considerable warmth. The resolutions which he offered were intended to vindicate him, and he said the matter would have to be settled, if he lived to settle it.

Upon a motion to adopt the resolutions, several points of order were raised, and the paper was referred to the Business Committee.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The following committees were then appointed:

Finance—President J. Blanchard, A. Floyd, Rev. Hamond, J. R. Wilson, D. Tuft.

Publication—E. A. Cook, G. W. Needles, Rev. S. Collins, Rev. Milton Wright, Rev. L. N. Stratton.

Correspondence—Rev. John Berry, C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Illinois.

Several handsome subscriptions were said of the Publishing House, Chicago, were announced, and called for hearty applause.

The Business Committee then announced the order of exercises for the afternoon and evening. The conference, as such, would adjourn at the close of this session, and meet again in the afternoon at two o'clock, at two o'clock a mass meeting would be held, for the purpose of discussing the question in its political aspects.

Rev. Milton Wright, editor of the *Religious Telescope*, of Dayton, Ohio, was then introduced, and delivered the following address:

Secret Societies and the Testimony Against Them.

It is to the features of secret societies that your attention is invited during this brief address. Some may say that none should speak of that they have never seen with their own eyes. This would shut us out from the ancients, from most of their deeds, their works, their institutions, their glory the lessons of their rise and their fall; their prosperity and felicity; their decadence, ruin and woe. It would likewise shut us out from foreign nations and countries. It would ignore most of the affairs of our own country, of our own neighborhoods, and even of our own home circles; for every where we are mostly dependent on information derived from others. So with regard to secret societies. So much relating to them is known to be unmistakably true, that it almost bewilders an anti-secrecy speaker as to choice of what he shall say.

Their principles and purposes present features which we have never seen; maps exhibit countless charts. We have visited engravings and paintings represent scenes, never otherwise brought before our vision. History confirms witnesses past, which otherwise would be to us unknown. Through the testimony of others we receive coveted knowledge of things which we could never desire to see; and even holy writ makes known to us a place and a work in the universe, in which we have no wish ever to realize in experience. So, well attested and amply corroborated revelations of the principles, purposes, movements and operations of secret societies are furnished by those once inveigled into the lodges, but who afterward have freed themselves from the bonds of darkness and have given their testimony to warn others against the snares involved also in bondage and iniquity. No one now need to be hoodwinked and led, in undress with a cable tow around his neck, into the lodge room, nor to swear to abide the penalty of having his throat cut from ear to ear, his tongue torn out by the roots, his breast heaved, his left breast cut and his brains exposed on some tall spire of Christendom—all this in order to be admitted to acquaintenship with the mysteries of Free Masonry. Nor need he be led blindfold to a place where he must receive the instruction of a grim, ghastly skeleton, nor listen to the story of David and Jonathan's disinterested, faithful and unexampled friendship, in order to receive degrees converted to the illustration and glorification of the bogus and blasphemous. Nor need he make an oath to swear by himself (an oath which Christ expressly forbade) and spurt the ribbons and wear the yoke of Oddfellowship in order to know its "mysteries—Oddfellow" a name betraying in its very etymology, something sinful and unholy. No one need drink wine from a human skull, solemnly invoking triple damnation upon his own soul, in case of disloyalty to the lodge should ever falter, in order to know the obligation of Royal Arch Masonry. For the obligations, the principles, the methods and the worship of the lodge are amply set forth by numerous and unquestionable witnesses, and affected by evidence much stronger than that on which nine-tenths of the criminals in the land to execution receive the verdict of "guilty" from the jury, and the sentence of death from the conscientious, dignified and learned, undoubting judge of the law. A man zealous to know Free Masonry, Odd Fellowship, Knights Templar, or the Eastern Star, or the heathen deities Diana and Flora, as worshipped in the songs of the Lemnos, need not pay his money to buy stale secrets, any more than a man need plunge into a volcano's crater, to test the power of his kitchen fire. All he will have to know the depth of Herod's remorse over his murdered Marianne, or go to perdition to learn that Judas is unutterable woe. Men, good men, men in numbers large enough, have paid their money to obtain Masonic secrets and have received curtained markets; enough have taken upon them the yoke of clanhood slavery; enough have been sealed with its gutteral grip; enough felt its sharp iron in their souls; enough have come out from its prison-houses groaning, gaunt and trembling, like lately escaped prisoners from Andersonville or Libby. "Out of the jaws of death, out of the mouth of hell." Why should any intelligent person of the age and country, and especially one of the chilling blasts of a cold December night, stands for hours, holding a sack to gather the snipes which boys have hallooed afield to drive into the nets of his witless predecessors.

Why should any one think that the mysteries of such secret societies have not been revealed? The Eleusinian mysteries, the secret things of the Samothracian and of the Papacy, of the Sons of Liberty (or Knights of the Golden Circle), of the Ku-Klux clan, the secrets of royal cabinets, central schools for governments, conspiracies in their various forms have all been revealed. It is conceived by every watchful person that these have been revealed. Then why does any one deem it incredible that Freemasonry, Odd Fellowship, the Good Templars and the Grange should be revealed? Conspiracies cannot long be kept secret. Political councils held in Washington were often well reported in Richmond; those held at Richmond in Washington. Secrets of all time, of all kinds, sealed with obligations ever so binding, are visited with penalties speedy and sure, are confessedly revealed in every other case, why should secret societies be exempt? Experience has existed for one hundred and fifty-eight years, and Odd Fellowship for sixty-two years, and their mysteries have never been made known to the world? What shall we say to the proposition of Freemasonry, when it assumes to have existed for nearly or quite three thousand years, in various nations, including in its realm multitudes of men of every grade of moral character, and (not a few of these seeding or nonaffiliating) still its oaths, ceremonies, signs, teachings and methods have never been revealed! If Masons ask us to believe that it has existed for over one hundred and fifty years, and their secrets have not been exposed to the light, they ask too much. They ask us to outdo the credibility of any April fool. Yet some men of seeming intelligence, even pastors and professors, clergymen, editors, orators, pretend to embody in themselves the length and breadth, the depth and height of such evidence, in its most downright stupidity! The Grange has been revealed: the Sons of Liberty have been exposed: the Ku-Klux clans' obligations are made known; the Ku-Klux have been compelled to face the light of day: Odd Fellows compelled to unscrew their lips and grips no more; the Jesuit's oath and methods are open to the knowledge of Christendom: and Freemasonry with its barbarous oaths, its lodge-ceremonies, its conspiracy against the rights of mankind, its daily prayer for success in the inspection of all disposed to examine its false pretenses, its perversions of scripture, its Christless worship, its pernicious influence and its evil workings. To the truth of the revelations of Freemasonry, as far as they profess, Bro. David Bernard, of life-long reputation for truthfulness, integrity and piety: Bro. Samuel D. Greene, a Mason, who left the companion of Morgan and Miller; of President Charles G. Finney, known throughout America, and in Europe, as one of the most intellectual, spiritual, and truthful men of the age; of William Lloyd Garrison, the finest orators and greatest statesmen America has ever produced; of Richard Rush, one of the ablest, most upright and patriotic men that ever honored American politics, or filled a place in any President's cabinet. We have also the testimony of a host of other men distinguished in their States, in their churches, and in the communities in which they live, as men of purity, truth, influence, and usefulness, who with a still larger number less known but filling well the ranks of Christendom, of members of the church of God, and whose testimony is unimpeachable, have left the lodge and should be positive testimony concerning the mysteries of the Masonic realm, from which they have come out. Their testimony and venom and mystifications of which they have braved, renouncing their allegiance to it for time and to all eternity.

Corroborating the testimony of those Masons truly free, we have the concurrent testimony of Colonel Wm. A. Stone, a distinguished statesman, who apologized for the sin of his past life in taking obligations as administered in the grand lodge of his State, and others of reputable character who have left Freemasonry in disgust. Testimony, confirm the testimony of the martyrs and confessors who stirred this whole nation with their testimony, and struck the Masonic system a blow which sent it in swift decadence toward the confines of death, from which it could not recover only when other forms of secret organizations had paved the way for its long-buried, cloven feet.

Added to the testimony of seceding and apologizing Free Masons, was the statement of Hastings Masons, who, in the person of the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode Island, being summoned before a committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the subject, there gave the obligation of the Hydes as administered in their lodges, and which, except in a few unessential particulars, agrees substantially with the revelations of Morgan, Bernard, Allyn, Bernard and Stone, when after this came the confession of a nation of Free Masons in the desertion of the system, the disbanding of lodges and even the discontinuance for years of the meetings of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Take now the fact that the testimony of seceding, apologizing, deserting and adhering Masons—a great cloud of witnesses, truly—substantially concur in *one and only one* grand testimony harmonious in all its divisions and particulars, with the no less significant fact that this grand statement as a whole, or in its essential departments, was never been positively and unequivocally denied by the Grand Lodge of the United States, by any Grand Lodge, nor by any of the Sons of character and reputation at any time or anywhere, and how could the argument in support of the truth of the relations of Morgan, Bernard, Stone and the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode Island, be made stronger and more conclusive than side of the day when God shall judge the secrets of men in the person of our Lord Jesus Christ—when every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess—when in Masonic lo! bye these lodge decrees, bore William Morgan from his wife and helpless children, in defiance of the laws and in contempt of the power of the greatest State of this Union, in violation of the statutes of Jehovah, the majesty of the great I AM, and the precepts of the Redeemer of mankind—imprisoned him in violation of *all* law, human and divine, deliberately in council, inquisitorial, planned his death, and took him—having decked him, in his preparation for the last conflict on earth, a copy of the Bible he loved—and fastening a weight to his body, plunged into the depths of the lake the mortal part of the martyr of truth and mental freedom, whose last utterance, that of old John Brown, is still marching on. Since then Niagara's thunders roar in condemnation of a foul outrage, the intrinsic likeness of which it enhanced a thousand fold by the fact the leading spirits of the lodge, having planned and consummated the deed, justified it and shielded the perpetrators of it from the avenging arm of the law of the great Commonwealth of New York; nor has the Grand Lodge of the United States, or that of the State of New York, formally disowned or repudiated that murder, to this day: but adherents of the lodge handy the name of Morgan in derision, if they mention it at all, or exhibit a venom toward his memory worthy of the princes of the pit who held communion with the archeclave of the lodge when the cold murder of a husband or father was planned, that a witness might not live to testify against Masonry's sake. Niagara's roar shall not be hushed, till the Son of Man shall come, and before the shining face of the Judge of the living and the dead, a multitude innumerable of those who cannot bear the light of day!

It is no wonder that that great representative of truth, justice and patriotic statesmanship, John Quincy Adams, devoted his strength of mind, his learning and his genius to the exposure of Freemasonry, that William Wirt, with his noble character and rare graces of rhetoric and elocution, himself once a Master Mason, introduced the resolution in open order: that William Rush, the worthy son of the world-renowned philanthropist who was one of the signers of the Declaration of American independence, that Daniel Cruchfield, a brilliant lawyer, raised his voice, and subscribed his name, in testimony against the dangers and abominations of the Grand Lodge of England; that the acknowledged leader of the American Congress in the most perilous times our nation ever knew, and in the period of reconstruction, when order was to be brought out of chaos—that Thaddeus Stevens, the Pennsylvania Commoner, upon whose memory the descendants of American patriots, throughout all generations, will gratefully offer wreaths of praise and the sable sons and daughters of a race redeemed from bondage, shall, with their advancing civilization rear a worthy monument to his fame—that Thaddeus Stevens, his life long and to his dying hour, should have hated Freemasonry as he so intensely hated every conspiracy against the rights of mankind. It is no wonder that Daniel Webster said that Freemasonry ought to be put down by law: that Edward Everett objected the polished shafts of his rhetoric against the lodge: that Gerritt Smith, whose genial, philanthropic soul is as broad as humanity, enthusiastically, all that is truly benevolent, illustrated and adorned in the morals of